Significant Muddling of Cipher Despatches From Minister Conger-No Reply to State Department Questions - China Still Try. ing to Force Ministers to Leave Pekin. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- As the Chinese situation approaches the point where the policy of the Imperial authorities, whether for peace or war, must be disclosed, evidence accumulates of official Chinese duplicity. The crisis is now on and the next few days must determine the course that the Pekin Government desperate straits, but determined not to surrender or trust the Chinese. The fortunes of the allies are involved in uncertainty. They were only thirty miles from Pekin on Saturday, the date of the last advices as to their whereabouts. In this situation the hopeful feeling that they will rescue the Ministers through an amicable arrangement satisfactory to the thinese Government and the Powers is coupled with fear for the success of the expedition based on the knowledge that the Imperial authorities have been acting in a way that is the reverse of friendly while professing to be on terms of amity with the foreign Ministers

and their Governments.

The first direct testimony that the Chinese authorities were playing a double game was given by the Ministers in their identical note in which they said that the Chinese represented that the Powers insisted that the Ministers place themselves in care of Imperial soldiers assigned to escort them out of Pekin. No such demand was made on China by the Powers. The cipher message received yesterday from Mr. Conger showed that the Chinese Government had abandoned persuasion and was attempting to force the Ministers to leave the capital. While realizing that the Imperial authorities are more than anxious to get the Ministers to a place of safety to prevent the allies from entering Pekin, the character of the efforts to compel them to go shows disregard for international obligations and leads to a bitter feeling in Washington official circles. John Goodnow, the United States Consul-General at Shanghal, added his mite to-day to the accumulating evidence that the Chinese dovernment was not acting in good faith. Mr. Goodnow's evidence was in the nature of opinion. He has had conversations with L Hung Chang about a proposal for an armistice and has been approached for his views in regard to the proposition to turn the legation ers over to Chinese troops to be escorted out of the capital. Mr. Goodnow urged the State Department not to accept any Chinese propositions. He frankly advised the Department lo distrust all Chinese offers. This advice was innecessary, as the Government had deternined not to have any negotiations with the hinese until the Ministers should be deliv-

Fred from their peril.

A despatch similar to that which came from him yesterday was received at the State Department from Minister Conger through Consul fowler at Chefoo. It had been sent out of Pekin o Mr. Ragsdale, the United States Consul at Mentsin, and was by him forwarded to Mr. Fowler for transmission by cable to Washingon. Mr. Conger says in his message that the situation is very critical, that the Chinese Govsrument is trying to force the Ministers to leave Pekin, and that they have refused to go, being determined to hold out until the allies arrive. Part of the message was undecipherable, and Mr. Fowler has been instructed to repeat that part. In connection with this failure to ranslate all of the message it was learned today that several despatches from Mr. Conger have been much mangled in the cipher code This garbling, which prevents translation, has been so frequent that it has given rise to the suspicion among a number of officials that Chise duplicity is at the bottom of it.

"That is a reasonable assumption," admitted one of the highest officials of the Government to-day, a man who is noted for his conserva-tism. By transposing numerals in cipher symools the entire meaning of those symbols is changed, and some officials apparently are willmg to believe that this has been done in Pekin to prevent information from Minister Conger rom reaching his Government while the sendng of despatches seems to show that the Im perial authorities are carrying out in good faith omise to transmit messages from the Ministers in cipher. However, all this is mere suspicion, and it does not explain why certain parts of messages containing information relecting on the Chinese Government have not been changed.

It was learned also that this Government has not received one message from Mr. Conge which bore evidence of being a response to my of the telegrams sent to him by the State Department. Messages from the Ministers have been transmitted through Consul Rags tale. Gen. Chaffee and other American officials n China, but the Government has no positive knowledge that these did not first pass through the hands of Chinese officials. Some of these despatches also have come to the authorities ranslate all the symbols into plain English

It is regarded as suspicious that parts of the atest Conger messages to the same effect, one delivered by the Chinese Minister and the other forwarded by the United States Consul at Chefoo, could not be translated from the ipher code. No doubt is felt that the meslages were written by Mr. Conger, and the be held by the State Department recently that the Chinese had a copy of the diplomatic sipher book, has passed away, but there has lever been a time when despatches in the State Department cipher were so generally mangled. and the difficulties of translation have become ieve that the cipher has been intentionally

ransposed. The untranslatable part of the Conger me age received yesterday may answer the quesions which Acting Secretary of State Adee teked the American Minister in his telegram of Aug. 8. The officials suggested that as reasonable. Some of the translated infornation contained in the message delivered hrough Minister Wu has not become public. Officials admit that it is of a character which ompels its suppression. They say that even f the newspapers obtained it they would sardly publish it, on account of its nature, but decline to indicate its purport in any nore definite way.

## IN THE DARK AS TO CHAPPEE. Attacking Pekin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 -- Uncertainty as to he condition of the foreign Ministers in Pekin and the location of the international relief column fills the officials here to-night with onsiderable anxiety. The latest informaion from Minister Conger, given in his nessage received here yesterday, declared the situation in Pekin was ritical than before. Secretary Root and Acting ecretary of State Adee have hoped in vain tolay for some word of encouragement. Nothing same from Gen. Chaffee which indicated that he allied forces had passed beyond Tungchow, and nothing was received from Minister Conger o warrant wire belief that the situation in Pekin has improved since he sent the message eceived through Minister Wu yesterday. Adniral Remey's cable message, dated at Taku,

'Just received undated from Chaffee, Matow: festerday's opposition of no consequence, yet errible heat. Many men prostrate. Please

REMEY." nform Secretary War. Whether the foreign commanders considered he condition of the troops serious enough to varrant a delay at Matow to enable them to ecuperate is considered doubtful, as it is estinated that the relief column, with the reenorcements which it has been continually ecciving from Tientsin, now numbers about 8,000 men, and this would give the commanders t force large enough to spare at least 2,000

men to be left behind on the sick list. A despatch from Gen. Chaffee, sent through Admiral Remey and received here several days ago, said that he expected to reach Tungchow on the 12th. The officials have no reason to be lieve that this expectation has not been fulfilled, though it is doubtful if the column was able to occupy the city without a battle with

the Chinese. Tungchow is about fifteen or sixteen miles from Matow, and the march could have been made easily by leaving Matow on Sunday morning. Ching Chia Wan, about ten miles north of Matow, would have been reached before noon and Tungchow by evening. Gen. Chaffee reports that the opposition at Matow was of no consequence, but as Ching Chia Wan will pursue. The besieged foreigners are in presents a better place for defence it is considered quite probable that the Chinese offered a more stern resistance at that place and then

fell back upon Tungchow. A close study of the condition of the country between Ching Chia Wan and the information on hand as to the fortifications of Tungchow have led some of the army officers to believe that the resistance there was not very serious. Reports received by the Bureau of Military Information show that three forts, a river battery and a wall around the city comprise the defence of Tungchow. It was supposed several days ago that these would prove no small obstacle in the way of the allies, but this view has

Baron von Sterberg, the German Charge in Washington, was in consultation with Secretary Root to-day regarding the movement of the relief column, and in discussing the defences of Tungchow he called attention to the fact that one of the despatches from China early in July had said that the Boxers had burned Tungchow. This would of course seriously affect the defence works, and indicates that the Tungchow forts were not considered of great importance. It would not, however, prevent the concentration of a large body of Chinese there, and the relief forces may have been compelled to fight another Sunday battle to obtain possession of the place.

The strategic position of Tungchow is believed to warrant a delay of the international army for the purpose of perfecting plans for the immediate advance upon Pekin. It is about twelve miles to the east of the capital and connected therewith by several roads, the principal one being the paved highway leading to one of the city gates. Smaller roads through the cultivated part of the country also lead to Pekin, and there is another approach by river. The paved highway is lined with villages and Chinese buildings for the entire distance, and the main column of the advancing army would probably pass along this road. It is the opinion of War Department officials that the plan of approach upon Pekin would contemplate sending several columns from Tungchow, each to follow some one of the roads. In this way fleeing Chinese along the entire country between Tungchov and Pekin would be forced back to Pekin. The absence of information from Gen.

Chaffee, however, is what creates anxiety on the part of officials. The last message from Minister Conger caused Secretary Root to send a cable despatch to Gen. Chaffee to hasten as much as possible the advance upon Pekin. This was sent yesterday but there is no way of telling at this time whether it reached Gen. Chaffee at Tungchow or if he had already departed with the other commanders for Pekin under a plan of operations that might involve a slow and deliberate advance. There seems to be no doubt that hordes of

Chinese occupy the country between Tungchow and Pekin. A rapid advance would mean that these bands would be attacked immediately by the advancing columns for the purpose of foreing them back to Pekin, while a more deliberate plan would be to push slowly toward the city and occupy the most advantageous positions for the bombardment of the wall and for tifications. The adoption of the latter plan would probably mean the sending out of two columns, one to make a detour to the south of the city and the other a detour to the northeast. Meanwhile the main column would advance along the highway. In this way the retreating Chinese might be caught between two columns and out off from escape into Pekin. If the capture of any considerable number of Chinese could be effected in this way, it is thought it might have a moral effect on the troops inside the wall. If they should be pushed too rapidly they would probably try to escape within the city and, relying upon he strength of the wall and fortifications trance the best way it could. This would make necessary the use of heavy artillery, and it would be some days before an entrance could be effected.

The officials here have one hope, however, which is based upon the suggestion made to the Chinese Government that a part of the relief force be permitted to enter Pekin under a flag of truce and bring the Ministers out in safety. Gen. Chaffee has been fully advised of this Government's desires in this direction and will be prepared, together with the other commanders, to receive any such advances from the Chinese Government.

The Chinese Government, on the other hand, will have for the defence of Pekin a body of troops estimated at 50,000, and their effectiveness will be greatly increased by reason of the fact that they are well protected by the wall, The Military Information Bureau has just prepared a collection of notes on China. Referring to Pekin it says:

"The present city of Pekin is divided into two portions, the northern, or Tartar, city, and the outhern, or Chinese. The former is being gradually encroached upon by the Chinese, and the purely Manchu section of the capital will soon be very limited. The southern city is almost exclusively occupied by Chinese. The general shape of Pekin may be roughly repre sented by a square placed upon an oblong, the former standing for the Tartar and the latter for the Chinese city. The whole of the capital of course, walled.

"The walls of the Tartar city are stronger. They average 50 feet in height and 40 feet in width and are buttressed at intervals of about sixty yards. The parapets are loopholed and crenelated. They are faced on both sides with brick, the space between be-ing filled with earth and concrete. Each of the gateways is surmounted by a three-storied pagoda. The walls of the Chinese city are about thirty feet in height, twenty-five feet thick at the base and fitteen feet wide on the terreplein. The total circumference of the walls around the city slightly exceeds twenty miles."

walls around the city slightly exceeds twenty miles."

While the officials are watching intensely the movement of the relief column the probability of future operations is not being lost sight of. The conference to-day between Secretary Root and Baron von Sternberg related to some extent to plans for these operations and the condition of the country for many miles around Pekin. The question of another landing place for troops was considered, and it was agreed that as the river at Tientsin freezes over as early as November some portimmediately on the Gulf of Pe Chi Li or the Liao Tung Gulf ought to be decided upon for the landing of troops. That this port should be on the west const of either gulf is not disputed. Another subject considered was the probable total strength of the international army when prepared for future operations. Major Simpson of the Bureau of Information was sent for and he explained the information possessed by the Department.

# CHINESE ASK PROTECTION. Against Whitecapping Outrages.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 15.-Gov. Longino of Mississippi has been waited on by a delegaion of Chinese merchants at Rosedale, Bolivar, tug 12, shows that Gen. Chaffee was at Matow in the 11th with many men prostrate from the "whitecapped." The anti-Chinese movement first showed itself at Hollowdale in Washington county, where a Chinaman was attacked ton county, where a Chinaman was attacked and beaten. Several white men were arrested and are now under bond to await the action of the Grand Jury. The delegation visiting Gov. Longino reported that all the Chinese in Bolivar had been ordered to leave the county within five days. They did not want to leave, being owners of property. The Chinese got the promise of all the protection the State of Mississippi could give them. Gov. Longino wrote to a number of the leading citizens of Bolivar, calling their attention to the matter and urging them to take hold of it. He thought it indicated that a lot of irresponsible and lawless men had used the Boxer outrages in China as an excuse for outraging and robbing the Chinese in Mississippi.

# CRUISER OFF TO SHANGHAI.

NEW ORLEANS ORDERED TO PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Reports of Menacing Conditions Received in Washington-Departure of the New Orleans From Cavite - Situation Created by the Arrival at Shanghat of British Transports. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. -Information received here within a few days showed the situation

at Shanghai to be so alarming that the United States cruiser New Orleans, the largest vessel in active service in the Philippines, was ordered has been informed of the necessity for helping to proceed to Shanghai with all despatch. A Col. Hoare as soon as possible. Gen. Hamiltelegram received by the Navy Department ton's mounted troops should have been less to-day reported her departure from Cavité for than forty miles from Elands River on the Woosung, twelve miles from the perturbed commercial centre. Woosung is a newly opened treaty port situated so as to command the approach to Shanghai. Capt. J. G. Green, the commander of the New Orleans, was instructed by telegraph to protect Americans and their interests in the event of an outbreak.

The Hong Kong report that the Bogue forts at Canton will fire on the United States montor Monterey if she is sent to that place may be based on erroneous information concerning the orders to the New Orleans. If Admiral Remey has ordered the Monterey to Canton he has not notified the Navy Department of that fact and it would be strange i he neglected to do so. Naval officials say that the Department has certainly not directed the Monterey to go to Canton. They are confident that the report about the Monterey is wrong, not only because no alarming news in regard to the situation at Canton has been received here, but for the reasons that the Monterey is practically out of commission and Admiral Remey is opposed to sending monitors to sea at this season of the year. When the Navy Department in the latter part of June ordered the monitor Menadnock from Manila to Taku Admiral Remey objected and the order was countermanded. One of his objections was that it was dangerous to send monitors to sea

in the typhoon season. Several despatches have been received by the State Department from Mr. Goodnov the Consul-General at Shanghai, telling of the excitement that has been caused among the native population by the announcement by Vice-Admiral Seymour of the British Navy that he intends to land 3,000 troops there to protect foreign interests. Consul-General Goodnow sent despatches to the State Department criticising the intention of the British, which he believed would cause an anti-foreign outbreak, and Li Hung Chang and the other Viceroys of Southern China united in a petition to this Government to use its influence with Great Britain to avert the landing of an armed force. The United States Government was compelled to deny the petition on the general ground that any nation had the right to land roops at a place where its interests were in danger, and there were no guarantees of protection from the national or local authorities. That principle will be adhered to and Capt. Green has been so advised.

Press despatches from Shanghai to-day tell of the arrival there of the transports from India carrying the British troops to compose the landing force. It is now for the British Government to determine whether her interests will be served better by putting the troops ashore, with the attendant danger of an antiforeign uprising in the Yang-tse provinces, or by keeping them on the transports for the time being. Great Britain, is suspected by some of the Continental Powers of being more anxious to secure a foothold in the Yang-tse region than to protect foreigners, and the situation is complicated by the chances of friction between the Powers if the troops are sent ashore.

## PRAISE FOR THE JAPANESE.

They Did the Hardest Work at Peltsang-Made a Brilliant Cavalry Charge. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A despatch to a news agency from Peitsang, of date of Aug. 5, says of the fighting in that vicinity:

"The Japanese did all the hardest work. They advanced boldly across a plain where there was no shelter, and by outflanking the Chinese, drove them from a series of strong mud walls and trenches, which extended for five miles. One feature of the fighting was a brilliant charge of the Japanese cavalry, which aptured ten field guns.

"The British naval guns and two big Russian guns silenced the Chinese artillery. "The Chinese retreated in good order, and left only a few of their dead on the field, but I counted 200 Japanese dead and wounded. The

Americans had no casualties." The Japanese Minister to Great Britain said to-day that the whole Japanese force was marching toward Pekin with the Allies. He did not think the Chinese would make stand before reaching the capital.

## FRANCE ACCEPTS VON WALDERSEE. Commander of the Alites.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. Paris, Aug. 15 .- It is known that France has accepted the appointment of Field Marshal von Waldersee as commander of the allied forces in China. All the Powers have now acquiesced in the appointment.

COLOGNE, Aug. 15.-The Berlin corresponden of the Cologne Gazette says the reply of France in regard to the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to the chief command of

the allied troops in China is entirely satisfactory. The Cologne Volks Zeitung, the organ of the Centrist party, in an article on Chinese affairs to-day, says that while it thinks Germany acted too quickly and too rashly regarding matters in the Far East, still it sees no necessity for summoning the Reichstag to meet, inasmuch as the Government has already und wtaken full responsibility for all necessary measures.

### REPORT FROM FRENCH MINISTER Firing Has Not Entirely Coased-Wont Leav Pekin Without European Ald.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Aug. 15 .- A despatch received today from M. Pichon, French Minister at Pekin, is dated Aug. 9 and says:

"We are absolutely ignorant of what goes on outside the legations, which continue exist behind barricades and surrounded by offensive works. If negotiations hinder the march of the foreign troops, in which is our only safety, we risk falling into the hands of the Chinese. The quarter in which the French perial troops who have not completely ceased their fire. All the legation's apartments, with their contents, have been burned. We are reduced to siege rations. We hare provisions -horse, rice and bread-for a fortnight. The despatch concludes: "Impossible

### CHUNGKING NOT DISTURBED. Viceroy of Szechuen Urges the Customs Staff to Return-Missionaries Safe.

quit Pekin without European aid."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, Aug. 16 - Tre recent rumors concerning the critical position at Chung-king are not substantiated. Kueichung, the Manchu Viceroy of Szechuen, who is regarded as friendly to foreigners, is represented as being much disgusted by these rumors. He earnestly requests the customs staff to return and open the port, promising them special protection and assuring them that Numbers of European missionaries and others

from Chungking have arrived safely at the

## Salisbury and Von Buelow May Confer.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 18. - A descatch to the Standard from Berlin says it is believed that during Lord Salisbury's stay in Vosges a meeting with Count von Buelow, the German Fore gn Minis-

HOLDING OUT AT ELANDS RIVER. british Garrison There Not Captured by Gen Delarey as Reported.

PREACHER LED THE RESCUE

MISSIONARIES ESCAPED. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 15 .- In a despatch dated Pre-Relief Ship in Charge of the Rev. George toria, Aug. 14, Gen. Roberts confirms the re-Cornwell Went From Chefoc-Perils En-countered by Land and Sea Before the port that Col. Hoare, who was reported captured by the Boers under Gen. Delarey, was holding out at Elands River on Aug. 10, when he despatched a measenger who reached Mafeking Aug. 13. He reports that he had sixty-sever casualties. Gen. Carrington has been ordered to go immediately to Zeerust. Gen. Hamilton

afternoon of Aug. 14. Gen. Roberts adds that there is nothing fresh from 3en. Methuen or 3en. Kitchener, who are some distance from a telegraph line. He further says that it has been ascertained that Col. Helyar, who was reported missing. has been murdered by Boers. Two arrests

have been made LONDON, Aug. 16 .- The result of the British hunt for Gen. De Wet is still awaited with interest. Judging from the report of the Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post it would seem that the opinion there is that matters are going well for the British, though apparently nothing is known certainly. The correspondent believes that Gen. De Wet crossed Schoon Spruit at Ventersdorp, in which case he is regarded as being in a bad position wing to the nature of the ground.

Gen. Roberts's despatch to the War Office contains the latest information concerning Col. Hoare, whose safety on Aug. 10 is arousing strong hope. It was Col. Hoare who was temporarily captured by Eloff when the atter pierced the Mafeking defences. Later Eloff was compelled in turn to surrender to his own prisoner.

The latest report concerning Gen. Buller somes from Durban. He is said to be marchng on Barberton. MOST OF THE BOERS WANT PEACE.

Consul Stowe's Statement After His Vists to the Transvaal. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CAPE TOWN, Aug. 15 .- Mr. Stowe, the Ameri-

san Consul-General, who has been visiting the

Transvaal has returned here. He says that a vast majority of the Boers want peace. There were only ten Boers in the commando which attacked his train as he was journeying north. All the rest were foreigners.

## SHENG'S AMERICAN ADVISER QUITS. American Association at Shanghai Requested

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 15 .- A news agency despatch from Shanghai states that Ferguson, the American who has been acting as adviser to Taotai Sheng, has resigned in consequence of press criticism of his action. It is stated that the American Association requested him to give up The incident is regarded as significant as the

ntimacy of certain American officials with Sheng has been much remarked even by members of the American colony.

Congregational and China Inland missionaries on July 1.

The missionaries of the American board stationed at Pao-ting-fu were the Rev. Horace T. Pitkin the missionaries of the American board stationed at Pao-ting-fu were the Rev. Horace T. Pitkin the Mrs. Pitkin being at her home in Troy, Ohio, Miss Mary S. Morrill and Miss Annie A. Gould, both of Portland, Mo. The character of the messenger sent to Pao-ting-fu is wholly unknown to the officers of the board, but the message indicates that Consul Fowler and the Rev. Henry D. Porter credit the report. Miss Gould is the young woman who wrote to her father at Portland, Me., in June a description of the situation there, saying that both she and Miss Morrill would not go to a place of safety if they could, because it would mean the desertion of the native Christian girls in their school. The letter was printed in The SCN at the time.

Poirtland, Me., Aug. 15.—Major John M. Gould, the father of Miss Annie A. Gould, received a telegram from the American Board in relation to the reported massacre at Paoting-fu on June 20 and July 1. As these dates do not agree with anything previously reported, Major Gould still clings to the hope that the information is untrue, and that his daughter is still alive.

in China. PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 15 .- Capt. Butler of the Maine Signal Cores, encamped with the National Guard on the State muster field at Augusta, to-night received from Washington an inquiry as to whether his men would be willing to volunteer for service in China. The communication was read in the corps head-quarters and was received with great enthusiasm. It is believed that tractically all the members of the corps will volunteer. The Maine Signal Corps did gallant service in Cuba during the Spanish war.

HOW THE SHANTUNG AND HONAN

Expedition Was Brought to a Conclusion. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions this city received a copy vesterday of a report submitted to Consul John Fowler at Chefoo, lescribing the rescue expedition led by the Rev. George Cornwell, a Presbyterian mission ary, for the relief of the American and English missionaries in the interior of Shantung and Honan. The report is dated June 29, and in part is as follows: "We left Chefoo on the Japanese ship Kwanko,

June 20, and reached Yang-kia-kon roadstead, (200 miles due west of Chefoo) the next day I found only one person on hand, the Rev. Cesaire, a French Bishop. That evening the French Consul and wife arrived, bringing word that the Chinan-fu party would not arrive before June 25. Consequently I made a proposition to the Consul to take the steamer and return to Chefoo at once. He gladly accepted the offer. On arriving, June 21, I at once sent a special messenger to Wei-hien with warning and promise to wait until June 23. On June 23 I sent another messenger to Wei-hien and one to Chow-ping and Chingchow-fu, promising to wait for the people. June 24, Mr. Nichols of Chow-ping, an English Baptist missionary, and a party of four adults and two children and Mr. Fitch of Wei-hien arrived overland with a large party of ladies and children. At my request the French Consul had left his guard of twenty Chinese soldiers for me, and they were very efficient. During the two days before the people began to arrive I explored the town and made arrangements for sheltering them, and laid in supplies. "On June 25, I sent the above-mentioned

two parties down to the steamer and watched for the Chinan-fu party in order to transfer them from the river boat to the lighter without going to the inn. The Honan party, ten Canadian Presbyterian missionaries, were thus transferred when they arrived at S. A. M. and was sent aboard the steamer. A large Chinan-fu party arrived in twelve boats during the morning of June 25. Difficulty was found in securing lighters. The third lighter which I had previously secured was filled and sent down the river to be driven back shortly after starting by head winds. Failing in securing other lighters I applied to the customs officers, who obtained for the remainder of the party a large junk. All went aboard at once and tried to drop down the river to the ship. Wind and tide were contrary and we could not start till after midnight. We kept to the boats eating and sleeping as best we could aboard and at the turn of the tide were able to make about three miles before daylight against headwinds. We tacked against the wind all day and late in the afternoon reached the coast still some seven miles from the steamer. The rain fell heavily and I feared a typhoon, so we had all the foreigners get aboard the junk, lest the lighters should be swamped in the night. Nearly all became seasick. Reaching a depth where the steamer could come, we anchored and sent up a flag of distress, also firing several volleys with the guns of our native escort. Most of these were too sick to hold a gun and three of us foreigners assisted. After two hours of waiting and tossing about, we managed to attract the attention of the for the Chinan-fu party in order to transfer hold a gun and three of us foreigners assisted.
After two hours of waiting and tossing about,
we managed to attract the attention of the
steamer. She cautiously drew near and signalled to us to draw alongside. This we could
not do, for the tide bad turned and we dared
not lift our anchor lest we should be drifted
entirely out of sight.

"Then two sailors from the ship dropped

mental cortain American collecta with Sheng has been much remarked even by members of the American colony.

John C. Ferguson, who was adviser to Sheng have presented and was born in Canada, Ret. have have a conferred on him the Third have been been been provided by the Chinese have conferred on him the Third his Rev. Dr. Wilbert, Ferguson, pastor of St. Like's M. E. Church in Newsel's Church of the American coming worse. It is estimated that the Special Caste Departs to THE SUN.

Special Caste Departs to THE SUN.

More than forty large steamers are leftly within complements for their feroroms. Navel stokers are being sent to work on the main steamers. The dispute has spread to Bord the Church in Newsel's Ch

### SILK-STOCKING FIREMEN ON VIEW. Chief of Larchmont Depart ment Shouts His Orders Through a Gold Trumpet.

LARCHMONT, Aug. 15.—The annual parade of the Larchmont Fire Department was held to-night. The Chief of the department is Mayew W. Bronson, a wealthy man, who issued his orders through a \$500 gold trumpet. The volunteer department, composed of bankers, brokers, merchants and clubmen, were greeted with red fire and fireworks all along the line of march. After the procession the firemen attended a dinner at the Casino, at which the souvenirs were gold buttons.

### TROOP L OF THE FIFTH OFF. They Took With Them the Horses That Ar-

rived on the Transport Pennsylvania. Troop Lof the Fifth United States Cavalry, under command of Major Thomas, left Jersey City yesterday for Fort Myer, Va. They took with them all the horses that arrived on the transport Pennsylvania. Among them were the remnant of the herd of twenty-five that escaped from the Central stockyards asm. It is believed that tractically all the members of the corps will volunteer. The Maine Signal Corps did gallant service in Cuba during the Spanish war.

Where Two Gunboats Are.

Washington, Aug. 15. The gunboat Nashville has returned to Cheloo, where she will be stationship. The sunboat Yorktown left Cheloo for Taku yesterday.

HENRY G. BURLEIGH DEAD. One of the Business and Political Leaders of Northern New York-His Career.

WHITEHALL, N Y., Aug. 15 -Former Con-

gressman Henry G. Burleigh died to-night at o'clock after an illness of a year. Mr. Burleigh was born in Canaan, N. H., on June 2, 1832, and was of English descent He began business at Ticonderoga and by industry amassed a fortune of about \$1,000,000. He was a large dealer in 'umber and real estate and was interested in transportation companies. In 1866 he opened an office in Whitehall. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Essex county. He held numer ous town offices and in 1876 was Member of Assembly from Washington county. In the Assembly he was chairman of the Committee on Canals and was zealous in the exposure of the canal ring. In 1852 he was elected to Congress from the Washington-Rensselaer district and he was reslected in 1884. He was a prominent and popular figure in the House and a warm personal friend of President Arthur. He was a delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1884, 1883 and 1892, and in 1884 was leader of the Arthur forces. In recent years he carried on a lively fight with Isaac U. Baker for the control of the Republican organization in Washington county. Mr. Burleigh was President of the Old National Bank of Ticonderogs, and a director in the International Paper Company. He was married to Jane E. Richards of Ticonderoga in 1870. She died about a year ago. He is survived by three sons. Assembly from Washington county. In the

## W. L. TALCOTT IS DEAD. His Name Became Familiar in the Dean In-

vestigation. William L. Talcott, whose name was connected with that of the firm of E. S. Dean & Co., when the swindling operations of the firm were under investigation, died in Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday. Talcott made conside able money in the saloon business in Hartford and came to New York to spend it. When the alleged stock operations of the Dean company were being investigated, Talcott's name figured prominently in the legal proceedings. It was alleged that he was one of the backers of the Dean concern, but he was not arrested. He died of consumption.

Alexander Benjamin Finkelstein Mamreov, who was for nearly twenty-five years a reporter for the New York Times and had also worked for THE SUN and other newspapers died yesterday of heart disease at his home in Brooklyn. He was born in Palestine of Russian ancestry forty-nine years ago. His father, who belonged to the nobility, was exiled from Russia because of his opposition to the orthodox Greek Church. He became an Austrian subject. Alexander was educated at the English college at Malta. On his return to Palestine he was appointed United StatesVice-Consul. William appointed United StatesVice-Consul. William H. Seward saw young Mamreov, became impressed with him and persuaded him to come to America. He was Mr. Seward's private secretary for a time. He gave up this place to work for Appleton's Encyclopædia. He then became a writer for the newspapers. He was a linguist of unusual ability, being familiar with Arabic, French, Russian, Italian, German, Spanish and Hebrew. In collaboration with a brother and sister Mr. Mamreov wrote "lesat Nassar, the Story of the Life of Jesus the Nazarene," in which he maintained that Jesus was not a Jew but a Parthlan, and that he was born of man. Mr. Mamreov was for twenty years a member of the New York Press Club. He will be buried at Mount Olivet Cemetery tomorrow morning by the side of one of his sisters. will be buried at Mount Onvet Cemetery to morrow morning by the side of one of his sisters. Henry Harrison Ross of 234 Central Park West died yesterday in Belmar, N. J., after an illness of five days. He was the son of William A. Ross of Craigavad, County Down, Ireland, the manufacturer of the Royal Belfast ginger ale. Henry Harrison Ross was born in Hollywood, County Down, Ireland, 57 years ago. He was educated in private schools and in 1872 came to this country to act as agent for his father's firm. He had offices at it William street. In 1876 Mr. Ross married Miss Annie Scott, the daughter of the late Alexander Scott of Washington. She and three children survive him. The children are William A., who is connected with the National Park Bank; Herbert Harrison Scott, who is in business with his father, and Miss Effic Carlton Ross. Mr. Ross was overcome by the heat last Friday and went to Belmar where his family was spending the summer. Physicians were summoned but he grew steadily worse and died yesterday. His body was brought to this city. The funeral services will be held at his late residence to-day and the interment will be in the Moravian Cemetery on Long Island.

Fred Lawrence, an old resident of West-

Cemetery on Long Island.

Fred Lawrence, an old resident of Westchester county, died at Tarrytown yesterday
in his ninety-first year. He was born in New
York, June 15, 1809, and was educated in the
old Duane street school. He became a resident
of Tarrytown in 1828 and has lived there continuously since. Through his efforts the first
fire company was organized in Tarrytown in
1860 and he became chief of the department.
In 1861 Mr. Lawrence persuaded thirty-five In 1861 Mr. Lawrence persuaded thirty-five members of the fire department to enlist with him for two years in Company H. Thirty-second New York Volunteers. He took part with his company in all the great battles on the Potomac. He enlisted a private, but returned a First Lleutenant, having been promoted for bravery, After his return he was chief of police and deputy sheriff for many years. He leaves a widow. leaves a widow.

leaves a widow.

Arthur A. Powers, 24 years old, died yesterday morning while stopping in Utica on his way from the Adirondacks to this city. He was graduated from Columbia University with the class of '27, and while there wrote the librettos for two of the college theatrical productions. "It Was Twenty-seven Bells by the Waterbury Watch" and one other of his topical songs were afterward sung in the "French Maid." After his graduation he contributed for a while to the Record and Guide. He was a member of Company F. Seventh Regiment. His father, R. Augustus Powers, of 9 West Eighty-seventh street, started for Utica yesterday to bring the body here.

The Rey, Michael C. Powers, a Catholic priest,

terday to bring the body here.

The Rev. Michael C. Powers, a Catholic priest, died at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., yesterday afternoon from pneumonia in his seventy-seventh year. He was ordained in the New York diocese fifty-three years ago and his first charge was at Carthage. From there he went to Saugerties, where he was pastor twenty-six years. He had been at Wappinger's Falls twenty-two years. He was an advocate of athletics and established a park for bicycle and other contests at Wappinger's Falls. Four years ago Father Powers attracted attention by presenting to W. J. Bryan a cane in which were set sixteen pieces of silver and one of gold. His funeral will take place on Saturday.

George W. Shonk, at one time Representa-

His funeral will take place on Saturday.

George W. Shonk, at one time Representative in Congress of the Twelfth Pennsylvania district, died at the St. James Hotel in Washington on Tuesday. Mr. Shonk was on his way to Richmond. Va. on Sunday when he was taken ill on the train and stopped off at Washington. Heat prostration was the hasis of his trouble. He was from Plymouth, Pa., and was born April 26, 1830. He was a member of the Fifty-second Congress, having been elected on the Republican ticket. He declined a second nomination. He practised law in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The Rev. E. H. Rowlandson, a Methodist The Rev. E. H. Rowlandson, a Methodist preacher, died yesterday of paralysis, in his 75th year, at his home, 588 Leonard street, Greenpoint. For more than thirty years he was employed as a clerk in the First National Bank of Brooklyn. Although he had not been engaged in ministerial duties for many years, he was interested in the work of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Greenpoint.

Augustus S. Barber. Secretary of the Republican State Committee and Secretary of the New Jersey Senate, died yesterday at his home at Woodbury, in his thirty-third year, after an illness of several weeks. He was editor of the Woodbury Constitution, which his father founded isixty-seven years ago. He leaves a wife and son.

a wife and son.

Mrs. Abbey J. Braidich, wife of A. F. Braidich, the importer of 130 William street, died suddenly yesterday at her home in Babylon, L. I., of apoplesy. She had been out riding only a short time before she was stricken. She was 40 years of age and a native of Hartford, Conn. Her father was Matthew Wood, a merchant of that city.

John G. Pettigrew of the firm of Pettigrew & Sinclair, building contractors, died on Tuesday at his home, 143 Albany avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-third year. He leaves a widow and three children. Victor D. Duboce, Colonel of the First Cali-fornia Volunteers, died in San Francisco yes-terday. Col. Duboce had not been well since his return from Manila.

### Another Embezzlement Charge Against Arnold.

embezzlement, making four in all, has been filed in the United States District Court against Julian T. B. Arnold, son of Sir Edwin Arnold, the comprainant being Wellesly Moore, acting British Consul. The complaint alleges that Arnold, while acting as one of the trustees of the estate of William Sims of London, em-

### Jeff Davis After Little Rock's Alleged Ice Trust. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15. - Attorney-General

Jeff Davis to-day filed suits against the four ice companies of Little Rock for \$5,000 damages each, alleging that the corporations are members of a trust, organized to control the price of ice in this city. The suit is brought under the Anti-Trust act of the last legislature, which fixes the penalty of guilt at \$5,000 fine.



A newspaper comments editorially upon the fact that the flight of mid-summer is always marked by a disturbance in values.

You'd believe it if you saw the hubbub going on now among our mixed sack suits.

Chiefly, however, among those marked \$15 and \$16, where you can find exceptionally good value.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. 258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St. 569 Broadway, cor. Prince, 1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 83d St. We fill orders

## PATERSON CITY PRINTING.

### The "Chronicle" Will Test the Legality of the Aldermen's Resolution

and and Gen. Depa Off correfulne Antiaid a gle it Th Unit July ing Mon istic actio coun only of the second country country of the second country country

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 15.-The Chronicle Printing and Publishing Company has secured from Justice Dixon of the Supreme Court a rule firecting the Board of Aldermen of this city to show cause why a certain resolution should not be sent up to the Supreme Court for review. The resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on May 7. It provided that all orders for city advertising and printing be given only to those printing offices which recognize the local typographical union. It also

nize the local typographical union. It also directed the Finance Committee and the Comptroller to audit no bills for printing done in other than union printing offices.

In July the Printing Committee of the Board solicited bids for printing the annual preports of the city, and the bid of the Chronicle Printing and Publishing Company was the lowest. A big delegation of union printers appeared at the meeting of the committee to protest against the contract being awarded to the Chronicle, which is a non-union office. The committee adjourned without taking action and since then Chairman Roe has been unable to get the members together. The Aldermen do not want to put themselves on record against the union. The Chronicle has decided to test the legality of the resolution. The rule is returnable on Nov. 7.

### WAR IN STRUCTURAL STEEL. Reduction of 68 a Ton in Price for the Purposes of Retaliation.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 15.-The structural steel manufacturers announced a cut of \$8 a ton to-day. The reduction is a retaliatory action against the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Steel and Wire Company. These two corporations are accused by the structural steel manufacturers of having lately supplied the market with shapes at as much as \$10 a ton below the pool agreement rate. The structural men who compose the Beam Pool have been holding meetings in New York for the purpose of finding out the source of the cheap material. They suspected each other at first, but finally agreed that the American Steel and Wire was turning out the goods at Cleveland and the American Steel Hoop Company at its Bridgeport plant. As soon as the members of the Beam Pool were satisfied that their suspicions were correct they conferred over the long distance telephone, obtained the consent of eveay member and to-day announced the cut of \$2, making the rate \$30 instead of \$38. They will try to make the two corporations named rue having forsaken their specialities to compete in the structural market. Wire Company. These two corporations

## GIRL MISSING SINCE AUG. 6. Margaret Haas's Father Asks the Police to

as, a plane manufacturer, of it Rogers place, in The Bronx, has asked the police to help him find his 18year-old daughter, Margaret, who disappeared on Aug. 6. The giri's mother is ill appeared on Aug. 6. The girl's mother is ill as the result of her daughter's disappearance and of her own search for her at Coney Island, Blackwell's Island, in the hospitals and at McGurk's "suicide hail."

The missing girl was engaged to Sergt. William H. Joy of Company H. Fifteenth infantry. Joy is in a military hospital at Fort Porter, Buffalo. He has written to Mr. Haas that he knows nothing of the girl's whereabouts.

# A day or two before she went away the young woman received a letter postmarked thicago, which seemed to worry her. When asked about the letter she destroyed it. BURGLAR STOLE HER JEWELRY. Mrs. William R. Hutchinson Robbed in Her

Father's Home. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 15 .- Burglars en tered the home of William Wilson in Rahway avenue. Westfield, last night and stole \$500 worth of diamonds and jewelry belonging to worth of diamonds and jewelry belonging to his daughter, Mrs. William R. Hutchinson of New York, who is his guest. Mrs. Hutchinson was awakened at midnight by a noise and sha saw a form pass through her room. The thief got away. Mrs. Hutchinson's loss includes a ring set with an opal and a cluster of ten diamonds, a garnet ring, a garnet and diamond breastpin and a pair of diamond drop earrings.

## Police Inspector James Kane of the Fifth district was the recipient of a solid gold badge

Gold Badge for Kane From His Cops.

yesterday, presented to him by the rank and file of the West 125th street station. The pre-sentation took place at Dietrich's Casino at the Boulevard and West 110th street. Re-freshments were served and a vaudeville enertainment was given for the cops. A PUNGENT FOOD DRINK

# With the Taste of Coffee.

"Perhaps no one has suffered more from the use of coffee or failed oftener in the attempt to leave it off, than I have. Although I never drank more than half a cup at a time, it even then gave me sour stomach and a whole cata logue of misery. This kept up for a long period and time and again I have resolved that I posttively would drink no more coffee, but alas, the rest of the family used it, and, like the reformed when I smelled coffee, I could not resist it.

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"Finally we came to try Postum Food Coffee and my trouble was over at once. There I had my favorite beverage, a crisp, dark brown, my favorite beverage,—a crisp, dark brown, rich coffee, with a fine pungent coffee taste, and yet with no sour stomach or nervous troubles after it. On the contrary, I have gained gradually in strength and sturdy health. All who have spoken to me about Postum agree, and we have found it so, that the directions for making must be followed, and it must be boiled at least fifteen minutes, or more, and it also requires the addition of good cream. We have tried boiling it a few minutes when in a special hurry, but found it insipid and unsatisfactory, whereas by proper boiling, it is dark and rich, with a delightful flavor.

"Dr. McMillan of Sunbeam, Ill., said he had used Postum and found it to be just as good as coffee, and more healthful. He is an M. D. of fine standing. Mr. David Strong and sate have left off coffee and are using Postum. They find it much more healthful. Rev. W. T. Campbell, paster of the Second United Preshysterian Church of this city, says. You may satanything good that you wish about Postum Food Coffee and I will substantiate it. He was a very great lover of coffee and yet found it very injurious to his health. He now drinks Postum three times a day and the old troubles have disappeared.

"I shrink from having my name appear in public. The statement I have given you is truthful, and I hope will aid some people to discover that coffee is the cause of their aches and ails, and they are in a way to get rid of their troubles by leaving off coffee and taking up Postum Food Coffee."

This lady lives at Monmouth, Ill. and her name can be given by letter, upon application to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., makers of Poetum, at Battle Creek, Mich.—Ads. rich coffee, with a fine pungent coffee taste